

Table 2. Number, incidence rate ¹, median days away from work ² and relative standard errors ³ of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ⁴ to selected parts of body with musculoskeletal disorders⁵ in selected ownerships for Delaware, 2011

Ownership	Part of body affected ⁶	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days	Relative Standard Error
private industry	All Selected Parts	920	32.9	10	5.5
private industry	3 TRUNK	580	20.9	8	6.1
private industry	32 Back- including spine- spinal cord	520	18.5	7	6.4
private industry	320 Back- including spine- spinal cord- unspecified	180	6.5	5	9.2
private industry	322 Lumbar region	310	11.1	12	7.5
private industry	33 Abdomen	50	1.9	31	15.9
private industry	330 Abdomen- except internal location of diseases or disorders	30	1.0	10	21.2
private industry	4 UPPER EXTREMITIES	170	6.2	14	9.4
private industry	41 Shoulder(s)- including clavicle(s)- scapula(e)	70	2.6	13	13.6
private industry	42 Arm(s)	40	1.5	26	17.4
private industry	420 Arm(s)- unspecified	20	0.7	20	24.9
private industry	43 Wrist(s)	40	1.3	15	19.0
private industry	48 Multiple upper extremities locations	20	0.5	42	28.6
private industry	5 LOWER EXTREMITIES	100	3.6	22	11.8
private industry	51 Leg(s)	70	2.6	28	13.7
private industry	512 Knee(s)	60	2.3	26	14.6
private industry	52 Ankle(s)	20	0.7	6	26.2
private industry	8 MULTIPLE BODY PARTS	50	1.9	11	15.9
private industry	89 Other multiple body parts	30	1.0	129	21.4
private industry	899 Multiple body parts- n.e.c.	30	1.0	129	21.4
local government	All Selected Parts	150	76.7	14	9.3
local government	3 TRUNK	80	41.9	16	13.6
local government	32 Back- including spine- spinal cord	70	38.2	33	14.4
local government	322 Lumbar region	60	32.7	36	15.7
local government	4 UPPER EXTREMITIES	30	17.7	5	22.1
local government	42 Arm(s)	20	9.2	2	31.1
local government	5 LOWER EXTREMITIES	20	9.4	12	30.8
state government	All Selected Parts	100	37.5	11	7.7
state government	3 TRUNK	40	17.1	8	12.6
state government	32 Back- including spine- spinal cord	40	15.2	7	13.5
state government	322 Lumbar region	40	14.0	8	14.1
state government	4 UPPER EXTREMITIES	20	9.5	16	17.4
state government	5 LOWER EXTREMITIES	30	9.8	13	17.2
state government	51 Leg(s)	20	7.0	12	20.6

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as:
 $(N / EH) \times 20,000,000$ where:

N = number of injuries and illnesses,

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

³ Relative standard errors are a measure of the sampling error of an estimate. Sampling errors occur because observations are made on a sample, not on the entire population. Estimates based on the different possible samples of the same size and sample design could differ. Relative standard errors less than 0.05 are not shown.

⁴ Days away from work cases (DAFW) include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

⁵ Includes cases where the nature of injury is: pinched nerve; herniated disc; meniscus tear; sprains, strains, tears; hernia (traumatic and nontraumatic); pain, swelling, and numbness; carpal or tarsal tunnel syndrome; Raynaud's syndrome or phenomenon; musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders, when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is: overexertion and bodily reaction, unspecified; overexertion involving outside sources; repetitive motion involving microtasks; other and multiple exertions or bodily reactions; and rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vibration. Although these cases may be considered MSD's, the survey classifies these cases in categories that also include non-MSD cases.

⁶ Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) version 2.01.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than .05 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, December 12, 2012